

# Keramic Supply Co. Indianapolis, Indiana

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHT



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#### 1908

## CATALOGUE AND INSTRUCTION BOOK

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS



### KERAMIC SUPPLY CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

All former Catalogues and Prices have been Cancelled; Kindly Destroy Them

#### **TERMS**

Our terms are strictly cash irrespective of rating or references. To insure prompt shipment, remittance must be sent with the order.

We do not open accounts, we have no agents, no traveling mens' expenses, no retail store expenses.

We manufacture and import at the lowest cash prices which enables us to sell a better grade of goods at a lower price than others.

#### **DISCOUNTS**

We list our goods at the net price and do not allow a discount. Our price is the same to one and all alike and we do not make any reduction whether goods are purchased in small or large quantities.

We have made our prices as low as we can. You can rely upon our goods and we honestly believe that a careful comparison of our prices with those of any other concern will convince you that you get better goods and more value in your purchases from us than you can obtain elsewhere.

#### MONEY BACK

We fully guarantee everything as represented or money refunded. If you are pleased with our goods, you can do us a favor by telling others and allow them to use your catalogue in sending us orders.

If you are not pleased, we will consider it a favor if you will let us know at once, giving us full particulars.

#### RELIABILITY

You are perfectly safe in sending us your orders and your money. Any Bank in any town will tell you that we are responsible. We have customers in nearly every City in the United States and gladly refer you to any of our many satisfied customers.

#### **INSTALLMENTS**

We receive letters asking for prices on kilns or goods in quantity from parties who wish to buy on installments. The inquiries can be avoided for the reason that our only terms are cash with order. We cannot extend time as we do not open accounts, and we do not ship goods on consignment nor on installments.

#### **MISTAKES**

If we make a mistake in filling your order, kindly give us a chance to correct it. We have a good system of filling orders and keeping a record of them, but an error is liable to be made now and then; we know this, and we are willing and anxious to correct our errors.

In case we have made an error, write us about it, otherwise we may never know of it.

#### RULES IN ORDERING

Write your name and address plainly.

State clearly the articles wanted and price of same.

Mention in your letter the amount of money you have sent.

Sign your name and address plainly as possible so that we cannot make a mistake.

Should you change your address, please notify us, being sure to give the old as well as the new address in full.

#### REMITTANCES

Money orders are the best and safest form to send money as they insure against loss or theft.

If money is sent in a letter, it is best to register the letter.

On personal checks add ten cents extra to pay collection charges. Goods may be delayed awaiting collection unless checks are certified.

If you send us more money than necessary to pay for the goods

sent you, we will place to your credit the amount overpaid.

Do not send stamps. They are often received in bad condition, firmly stuck to the letter. When we get more stamps than we can use, we have difficulty in selling the surplus as large users of stamps will not buy them in broken sheets, and the Postoffice will not redeem them, nor even exchange stamps of one denomination for another.

#### **DELIVERY OF GOODS**

We ship all goods at purchaser's risk.

No claims allowed nor exchange made after three days from receipt of goods.

Delivery is guaranteed when sent by registered mail or by express,

but we are not responsible for goods sent by ordinary mail.

When insufficient money is sent to prepay postage or express, we send the goods by express, charges to be paid when delivered.

#### **DELAYED SHIPMENTS**

Our rule is to send goods the same day the order is received. Small orders are sent by mail and should be received very promptly.

Larger orders are often sent by express and when sufficient money

is sent with the order we prepay the express charges.

If the goods you have ordered are not received promptly by mail,

it is best to make inquiries at your express office.

We receive many letters containing money and order for goods where no name or address has been signed to the order, and in such cases we have no way of telling who sent the order to us.

After you have waited a reasonable time and no goods are received, kindly write us, giving the date when you sent the order, the amount of money sent, the name and address in full and the goods that were ordered. We will then take the matter up at once and report to you promptly.

#### Royal Overglaze Colors

#### (Vitrifiable)

All our colors are thoroughly ground and prepared ready for use. They do not need any further grinding or fluxing.

Our colors are pure in tone and all of them will glaze beautifully with moderate firing. They have been selected and prepared with the greatest care and we list only those that have been thoroughly tested and recognized as the most reliable and best colors obtainable.

Our colors are sold in the powder form only, they are used for painting, tinting and dusting. They will stand mixing or blending together to any desired extent, and they may also be used in connection with colors of other makes or with tube colors.

In china painting the make of colors used will not insure a masterpiece, yet a good painting demands good colors. Good colors will reflect credit to the artist, for they lend a dignity to the painting that inferior colors can never equal.

Our colors may be a little better than seems necessary, but their use determines quality, the recollection of which will remain long after the price has been forgotten.

#### Mineral Colors

Colors for painting on china consist of special colored enamels of a glassy nature. When fired, the glaze on the china becomes soft, and the paint melts and unites with the glaze, forming a part of it.

Carefully prepared china colors with unite almost perfectly with the glaze giving great brilliancy and durability.

The basis of china colors is a flux, to which various metallic oxides or compounds are added to produce different colors.

Ordinary flux consists of a mixture of lead oxide, white silica oxide and boric acid. These ingredients are melted in a clay crucible at a white heat and when the mass becomes clear and perfectly fluid, it is poured on a marble slab to cool. Afterwards it is crushed and ground to a powder.

In the preparation of colors only the very best and most carefully selected materials are suitable and great skill is required in the various operations to produce properly finished colors for artists' use.

Vellow is produced by means of zinc and antimony. Yellow brown contains iron oxide and zinc. Deep red brown is produced with red oxide of iron. Water green contains copper carbonate. Blue green contains cobalt carbonate and oxide of chromium. Dark blue is made with cobalt and zinc. Rose contains purple of cassins and metallic silver. Ruby purple is produced with oxide of gold and purple of cassius. Black contains cobalt, iron and uranium. Purple of cassius is a compound consisting of gold and tin.

The colors are prepared by adding the metallic compounds to the flux, they are then melted in a crucible and finally crushed and ground to an impalpable powder.



## Royal Overglaze Colors

The price quoted on each color in the following list, indicates the import price for the same shades when imported in original vials.

When colors are imported in bulk, instead of in vials, the duty is much less, and it enables the colors to be sold at a much lower price.

The reason we can sell the more expensive colors at ten cents each, is because we bottle in large quantities, and we do not consider the cost of any one color, but we average the cost of all the colors, and this enables us to sell all of them at an average price.

OUR PRICE IS 10 CENTS EACH FOR ANY COLOR \$1.20 PER DOZEN COLORS \$10.00 PER 100

\$0.18

Deep blue green .... \$0.25

		Turquoise blue	30	Russian green	.13
Soft flux\$	0.15	Sevres blue	.15	Turquoise green	.30
Dresden flux	.15	Azure blue	.15	Royal dark green	.18
Royal glaze	.13	Banding blue	.13	Duck green	.18
lvory glaze	.10	Royal shading blue	.15	Night green	.18
Lavender glaze	.10	Copenhagen blue	.15	Royal shading green.	.18
Gavender glaze	.10	copeumagen blue	.10	Dark green No.7	.13
Consession and House	.13	Shell pink	.15	Black green	.18
v ry yellow		Peach blossom	.15	Black green	.10
Old ivory	.15	Best pink	.20 —	White sugment	.13
Prenton ivory	.10	Rose	,23	White enamel	
Lemon yellow	.15	Crimson (american	, 2,	Aufsetzweiss	.13
Mixing yellow	.10	beauty)	.35	Pink enamel	.15
Canary yellow	.15	Yellow pink (flesh	.00	Orange enamel	.15
Silver yellow	.10		.25	Turquoise enamel	.15
Albert yellow	.25	tint)		Pale blue enamel	.15
Egg yellow	.13	Brown pink	.25	Pale green enamel	.15
Yellow ochre	.13	Violet of gold	.28		
				Paste for raised gold.	.10
Yellow brown	.13	Deep violet of gold	.45	Cement for china	.13
Dark yellow brown	.15	Royal ruby purple	.38	Filling for china	.15
Meissen brown	,15	Ruby	.50		
Chestnut brown	.15	T 21	or.	Matt white	.10
Violet of iron	.13	Lilac	.25	Matt ivory yellow	.10
Deep red brown	.13	Royal violet	.30	Matt lemon yellow	.10
Auburn brown	.13	Violet for grapes	.35	Matt gold yellow	.10
Dark brown	.13	Pansy purple (deep).	.50	Matt yellow brown	.10
Shading brown		O 1	1.5	Matt dark brown	.10
Shading brown	.15	Coral orange	.15	Matt chocolate brown	.10
Chocolate brown	.15	Nasturtium red	.15 ACM		.10
Brown 4 or 17	.13	Cardinal red	.20	Mait black brown	
Finishing brown	.15	Carnation	.15	Matt black	.10
Outlining black	.15	Yellow red	.15	Mait warm grey	.10
German black	.13	Blood red	.15	Matt turquoise	. 15
Purple black	.38	Pompadour red	.23	Matt light blue	.15
Brunswick black	.35			Matt dark blue	.33
		Water green	.13	Matt pink	.15
Pearl grey	.13	Coalport green	. 15	Matt violet	.25
Silver grey	.15	Apple green	.10	Matt purple	.25
Warm grey (ashes		Yellow green	.15	Matt salmon	.15
of roses)	.25	Grey green	.13	Matt pompadour red.	.15
Copenhagen grey	.18	Moss green J	.13	Matt apple green	.10
Grey for flowers	.15	Grass green	.18	Matt grass green	.10
Grey for flesh	.15	Olive green	.18	Matt olive green	.10
Gold grey	.28	Brown green	.18	Matt dark green	.10
g.cj	.20	D	.10	Little data green	

Light blue

#### Royal Overglaze Colors

#### For China Painting

REGULAR SIZE.



In this price list the colors are arranged in groups. The first color in each group is the lightest shade, and each succeeding color is darker than the preceding one.

,			•	_	
1	mport	Our	Im	port	Our
	Price	Price		rice	Price
			Shell pink\$0	30	40.90
Soft flux (for glass)		.50.20	Peach blossom	.30	20
Dresden flux		20			25
Royal glaze			Best pink	.45	
Ivory glaze		20	Crimson (american beauty).	.70	
I,avender glaze	.20	.20		.50	
Y	.25	20	Yellow pink (for flesh or roses)	.50	
Ivory yellow			Brown pink	.00	20
Old ivory		.20			
Trenton ivory			Winlet of mold	.55	25
Lemon yellow			Violet of gold	.90	
Mixing yellow			Deep violet of gold	.75	
Canary yellow					
Silver yellow			Maroon		
Albert yellow		25	Ruby	1.00	
Egg yellow					
Yellow ochre	25.	20	Tiles (wielet No. 9)	50	30
** 11 5	05	60	Lilac (violet No. 2)	.60	
Yellow brown			Royal violet (blue violet)		
Dark yellow brown		.25	Violet for grapes	.70.	
Miessen brown		25	Pansy purple (deep purple)	1.00.	. 40
Chesnut brown		.25			
Violet of iron			01	.30.	. ,20
Deep red brown			Coral orange	.30	
Auburn brown			Nasturtium red	.40.	
Dark brown			Cardinal red	.30.	
Shading brown			Carnation	.30	
Chocolate brown	30		Yellow red		
Brown, 4 or 17	25		Blood red	.30	
Finishing brown	. ,30		Pompadour red	.40.	20
Outlining black					
German black			Mator groom	.25.	20
Purple black			Water green	.30	
Brunswick black	70	35	Coalport green	.20.	
n - 1	95	25	Apple green	.30.	
Pearl grey			Yellow green	.25	
Silver grey			Grey green	.25.	
Warm grey (ashes of roses).			Moss green J	.35	
Copenhagen grey (blue grey	) .35		Grass green	.35	
Grey for flowers	30		Olive green	.35.	
Grey for flesh			Brown green	.50	
Gold Grey	55	30	Russian green (de-p chrome)	.25.	
Timbe bloom	35	20		.60	
Light blue			Royal dark green	.35	
Turquoise blue			Duck green	.35	
Sevres blue			Night green	.35.	
Azure blue			Royal shading green	.35.	
Banding blue			Dark green No. 7	,25.	
Royal shading blue			Black green	.35.	
Copenhagen blue	30	29	Diack giccii	.00.	

#### Royal Worcester Colors

#### REGULAR SIZE VIALS

Matt white	Matt warm grey	Matt purple       \$0.40         Matt salmon       .20         Matt pompadour red       .20         Matt apple green       .20         Matt grass green       .20         Matt olive green       .20         Matt dark green       .20
Matt black brown 2		Matt dark green20

Worcester colors fire with a dull sheen or semi-glaze and produce a beautiful soft effect. They are often used for backgrounds, handles or other effects in connection with ordinary colors. Roman gold applied thinly or stippled over Worcester colors gives a beautiful effect and produces gold bronzes. Paintings in Worcester colors are often outlined with delicate lines of raised paste and gold. These colors are applied same as ordinary colors, but it is advisable to use the dusting process. They are fired same as ordinary colors.

#### **Dull Finish**

Dull finish is a white powder to be mixed with powder or tube colors to produce matt or semi-glaze same as matt wax and Worcester colors. One part of dull finish is added to four or five parts of color, mixing thoroughly together.

Dull finish .......\$0.26, postpaid

#### **Glass Colors**

#### Royal Relief Enamels

#### REGULAR SIZE VIALS

White enamelpe	er vial,	\$0.20	Pink enamelpe	r vial,	\$0.20
Aufsetzweiss	6.6	.20	Orange enamel	44	.20
Pale blue enamel		.20	Pale green enamel	**	.20
Turquoise enamel	4.4	.20	Paste for raised gold	4.6	.20

Enamels are used for outlining, scroll work and other raised effects. They are very useful for heightening the effects on flowers, etc. In flat enamel work the enamel is mixed with sufficient painting oil to make it flow easily. The brush is well filled and the enamel is spread heavily or "floated" over the design. Enough enamel is put on so that it will spread to form a smooth surface. After firing it will be slightly raised.

Enamel should be mixed with Royal Painting oil or relief medium to form a thin paste. It is not necessary to grind the enamel, simply add enough oil to make it work easily and to stay raised in dots without spreading when placed on the china. Use a red sable brush, dampen the brush with the oil, then take a small quantity of the enamel and lay it lightly by dragging it from the brush.

For making dots or jewels the brush should be well filled and then touched to the china.

Enamels will adhere better if they are lightly fired and if possible put them on for the last firing only, as repeated or too hard firing may cause them to scale or chip.

## Royal Painting Oil (Dust Proof)

Our painting oil is used for mixing powder colors or thining tube colors. It may be used in connection with any make of colors. It is ready prepared for use and no other medium should be used in connection with it. It is entirely free from stickiness, has a pleasant odor and is pale in color.

Colors mixed with this oil may be laid either with camels hair or sable brushes. The colors will work very freely, will not drag or become gummy, but may be laid perfectly smooth, and can be blended or be worked into or worked over to any extent desired.

Rich underglaze effects may be produced by applying the colors thickly, as our oil will not cause blistering.

Freshly painted china may be fired immediately without drying, and with no fear whatever of the colors running together when our oil is used in connection with our powder colors.

For general painting the colors should be mixed to a creamy consistency. Apply thinly for light effects and thickly for darker coloring.

Price.	1/2	oung	ce bo	tt1	e.	 	 							\$0.15	postpaid
	1	8.4		4.4										24	
+6	1/2	pint	cau			 			, b	y	ex	pı	ess	1.30	prepaid
4.4	î.	* * *	4.6			 	 				٠	٠.		2.25	11





## Royal Grounding Oil (For The Dusting Method)

Our grounding oil is specially prepared for the purpose and requires no mixing. It is black in color, and when patted on the china gives a grey tint, which enables one to determine the thickness of the coating. By patting more in certain places than in others a graduated tint is obtained, and will produce a graduated ground after the color is fired. The color will harden at once, enabling the china to be handled without risk.

The dusting method produces far superior results to the ordinary wet process, and with a little practice it is much easier to produce the desirable clouded effects with various colors blended one into the other.

Our grounding oil is without question the most perfect medium prepared for the dusting process.

#### Erasing Fluid

Erasing fluid is packed in wax-lined glass bottles. Be careful not to scrape the wax from the inside of the bottle. The fluid does not need stirring nor shaking. Keep the bottle in a dark place when not in use.

Erasing fluid is used for removing fired-in colors, also for etching. Apply the fluid with a camel's hair brush.

It should remain on the china a minute or so, depending upon the amount of color to remove; wash afterwards with plenty of water. If after using, a slight etching shows on the china, it may be entirely removed by dusting on a very thin coat of royal glaze and firing.

#### Relief Medium

Relief medium is used for keeping colors or enamels open a long time, also to prevent spreading of color. It is very valuable for use with an outlining pen to produce delicate tracings, etc. It can be mixed with other oils or mediums if desired and will be found superior to oil of cloves or anise oil for keeping colors open. The latter oils often cause the colors to run in firing, thus ruining the china. Relief medium is free from this defect.

Relief medium, regular size,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. bottle, \$0.15 postpaid



#### Pencil Medium

Pencil medium enables one to use an ordinary lead pencil for sketching on china. A little of the medium is rubbed over the china with tissue paper. It will dry quickly and produce a good surface for the pencil to write on and the marks will stand considerable handling.

 Pencil medium.
 ½ ounce bottle, \$0.15 postpaid

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 24"

#### Oils and Mediums

Balsam of Copaiba	½ oz.	bottle,	by mai	1, \$0.15	1 oz.	bottle,	y mail	\$0.24 p	ostpaid
Oil of Tar	4.6	4.6	4.6	.15		**		.24	44
Oil of Lavender	6.6	61	**	.15	**		44	.24	**
Oil of Cloves (best)	4.4	4.6	"	.28		**	**	.34	**
Fat oil	**	s-6	44	.18	4.4	6.6	4.6	.29	4.
Dresden Thick Oil	6.4	4.6	6.6	ရမ	6.6	5.6	6.6	94	6.6

#### Liquid Lustre Colors



Trial Size

	Telal Cina	Danuta - Cia
White	40 IO	Regular Size
Lucius	12	\$0.20 .25
Old ivory	12	
Yellow	15	
venow	10	
Orange	10	.20
Light shammy	15	.40
Yellow brown	10	.20
Dark brown		.40
Grey	12	.25
Blue grey	20	.45
Black		.75
Opal	12	.80
Mother of pearl	12	.30
Yellow opal	15	.10
Light green	10	.20
Blue green		.40
Apple green	15	.40
Olive green	12	.30
Dark green	15	.40
Light blue	15	.4()
Turquoise blue	15	.40
Steel blue	25	.75
Lilac	15	.40
Violet	25	.75
Purple	25	.75
Best pink	15	.40
Rose	20	.50
Iridescent rose	25	.75
Crimson		.75
Ruby	35	1 00
Silver		.90
Platinum	30	.90
Copper		.90
Bronze metal lustre	30	.90
Green gold lustre	30	.90
Essence		.15
Sheen powder		.40
Po		.10



Regular Size

#### **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Our lustres come in small vials and are ready for use without mixing or diluting.

All the lustres look almost alike in the vials, each one being a dark liquid, and when painted on the china, one color can hardly be distinguished from the other, and they fire somewhat darker than one would judge from the thin transparent appearance before firing.

Lustres will keep indefinitely if kept in well stoppered bottles and in a dark, temperate place. Before using a lustre, the bottle should be well shaken until all sediment is mixed in.

It is most important that the brushes be perfectly clean, and not used for any other purpose. Failure more frequently occurs from improperly cleaned brushes than any other cause. It is advisable to have one brush for each lustre, otherwise wash the brush after each lustre, first in turpentine. Dry it, then rinse thoroughly in alcohol and again dry. The china or glass to be decorated must be perfectly clean and free from finger marks. Wipe off with tissue paper and alcohol, have the china the same temperature as the room, because if either too cold or too warm, the lustres will work irregularly.

As a rule apply the lustres thinly and as evenly as possible. If the lustre is too thick, it may be thinned with essence. If applied too thickly the normal brilliancy will be impaired. Two or three thin coats will be more effective than one heavier coat.

Each coat must be fired before applying the next coating.

Apply the lustres thinly and each additional fire will increase the beauty of the effect.

In covering large surfaces with lustre, use a square shader of medium size or a flat russia sable brush, apply the lustre evenly and get over the surface as quickly as possible, having a silk slabber in readiness to pounce the surface until it is even and almost dry. It is necessary to work quickly as the lustre dries rapidly. Opal and mother of pearl lustres are best when not pounced.

While applying and drying lustre decorations, use the greatest care to avoid dust, as it will cause a spotted appearance after firing.

In firing lustres special care should be taken to see that the work is dry before placing it in the kiln. The kiln must be perfectly sound and dry and the firing must proceed slowly at first, so that the oils may be driven off gently, and to allow all fumes and gases to escape as they are very injurious and may cause the lustre to come out dull and without adhesion.

Too rapid heating up of the kiln may cause the lustre to scale or peel off.

Should lustres come out unsatisfactory, their tone may be changed, and often serious defects can be remedied by covering with mother of pearl and again firing. Mother of pearl is a valuable lustre as a covering for most of the lustres which should be already fired. It will give beautiful fridescense and warm tones.

In case any article receives other decorations it is advisable to apply and fire the lustre decoration last of all, but lustres can easily stand several firings, providing the kiln is sound and affords a ready exit for the gases that are formed in firing.

Gold and enamels or raised paste can be used over fired lustres, raised paste can be used over unfired lustre if desired.

Blemishes in lustre can sometimes be covered by tracing fine lines of roman gold over the surface. Raised gold work is very effective for outlining lustre designs. Lustres fired over burnished gold give very artistic effects and greatly enhances the value of the work. Green, yellow, brown, blue, violet and ruby are the shades mostly used over gold.

Lustres are best adapted for decorative effect such as bands, borders or linings such as the inside of cups, bowls, etc. The best shades for linings are ivory, old ivory, yellow, light shammy, light green, opal and mother of pearl.

Poster work is very effective in lustres and they are suitable in all conventional work.

China with an irregular or uneven surface is best adapted for lustre decoration, especially where large surfaces are covered with lustre, as it gives a greater iridescent effect and adds to the beauty of the work.

#### PROPERTIES OF LUSTRES

White Lustre is used for increasing the brilliancy of white china, it gives a slightly iridescent effect and when used on glass gives a silver-like splendor, white is also used for diluting other lustres to make lighter shades.

Ivory Lustre is a delicate tint, repeated applications and firings give a silvery iridescense, it is useful as a covering for other lustres to increase the iridescent effects. It makes beautiful cup linings.

**Old Ivory Lustre** is a beautiful shade, somewhat deeper than ivory and a little richer in tone, it may be used for the same purposes. It goes well with gold work.

Light Shammy Lustre is a beautiful lining lustre giving light yellow brown tint and iridescent reflections.

Yellow Lustre when pounced gives a delicate tint, two or three coats give a pearly iridescense. If applied over rose it gives a greenish iridesceuse. Over steel blue it gives an oxidized silver effect; applied over green it makes a yellow green; over purple or violet it adds to the iridescense.

Orange Lustre if pounced will make an ivory tint; if applied over ruby it produces a scarlet shade. It is used as a covering color for over rose, blues or greens. If applied too heavily, it will sometimes peel off, but a coat of yellow applied over it and fired will make the orange adhere.

Yellow Brown if pounced thinly will make flesh tones suitable for flat or conventional work, it is liable to spot if applied too heavily.

Dark Brown is a fine, clear, dark brown shade, it is one of the newest lustres and the most perfect brown shade yet produced.

Grey Lustre is useful in conventional designs, it goes well with gold work and with the darker lustre colors.

Blue Grey Lustre if applied thinly makes a light-lavender blue suitable for sky and water effect. Two or three coats give a deep blue with pink sheen.

**Black Lustre** gives a gun metal effect. Applied thinly it gives a grey tint. Several coats are necessary to obtain a strong black.

Opal Lustre gives a variety of beautiful tints; by applying it thinly it will come out greyish, but with medium coats it will give yellow, brown, violet, green and pink reflections. If applied too heavily it will give subdued grey tones. To get the best effects, it is necessary to apply opal lustre very unevenly. It is a beautiful lustre for linings and allover lustre work. If applied over fired copper lustre it will give beautiful dark iridescent metallic mirror effects.

Mother of Pearl Lustre when applied to white china gives a beautiful iridescense similar to opal lustre, but not as intense. It is a useful covering for over any of the lustres and gives various tints and iridescense.

Yellow Opal Lustre is similar to opal, but the coloring is much stronger and exceedingly effective, giving yellow tints of great beauty and iridescence if applied unevenly.

Light Green Lustre is a good lining color and applied two or three times gives a pearly iridescense, it is a good covering for any of the dark lustres.

Blue Green Lustre is a clear shade and if applied thinly will produce a bluish grey tint. Two or three coats gives a strong green shade.

Apple Green Lustre is a bright yellowish green, very striking in tone, and if applied unevenly over fired liquid bright gold, it will give a beautiful steel green tint.

Olive Green Lustre is a good neutral tint, and if applied heavily will sometimes propuce peculiar mottled effects.

Dark Green Lustre will produce a bronzy effect if applied heavily over burnished gold. It is very useful as a body color, also as a covering for ruby, purple, silver and platinum.

Light Blue Lustre is a delicate shade useful as a harmonizing lustre in connection with pink and light green tones.

Turquoise Blue Lustre is the nearest approach to a true blue shade, it is a new production and free from pink or rose sheen, it gives a strong body color and a good clear tint. If applied over liquid bright gold will give fine steel blue effect.

Steel Blue Lustre is a very deep shade, often giving reflections of ruby, gold or blue, if applied thinly gives a steel grey tone.

Lilac Lustre is a beautiful soft shade of bluish tint if applied thinly and reddish in tone if applied heavier.

Violet Lustre if applied two or three times gives a very rich violet with red and gold reflections.

Purple Lustre is a very rich color with coppery reflections, if applied thinly gives reddish violet tints. It is very beautiful when covered with light green.

Best Pink Lustre is a true soft pink, free from blue or green reflection; by applying thinly very delicate tints can be produced. It is the only pink lustre that can be relied upon for pink and rose tints.

Rose Lustre if applied thinly gives pink tints, sometimes bluish in tone, applied heavily it gives bluish and golden reflections. Covering with yellow or light green gives pearly iridescent tints.

**Iridescent Rose Lustre** when applied thinly gives pink and blue tints, two or three coats gives a blue green shade with reddish reflections, if covered with yellow, orange or light green gives additional colorings and iridescense.

**Crimson Lustre** is a shade about midway between pink and ruby lustres, it is a very clear and reliable lustre and a beautiful color hitherto very difficult to obtain.

**Ruby Lustre** gives a rich effect. If applied thinly it gives a violet of gold tint Two or three coats gives a ruby color. A scarlet is produced by covering with orange.

Silver Lustre is an opaque color, and if applied over tinted grounds will come out with a frosted effect. Two or three coats will give a beautiful silver mirror, very rich effects are produced by covering with green, violet or ruby.

**Platinum Lustre** is very similar to silver lustre and has the added advantage of not tarnishing. It gives a silver mirror and is very beautiful, giving very brilliant and unusual effects when covered with other lustres.

Copper Lustre gives a dark gold color, similar to liquid bright gold, but it is deeper in tone, it is useful for outlining and for grounds and as an under coating for other lustres.

Bronze Metal Lustre gives a beautiful deep rich bronze color of splendid metallic effect. If covered with apple green lustre applied irregularly will give beautiful iridesence.

Essence is used for thinning lustres that have become thickened from evaporation or long standing. Essence may also be used to thin liquid bright gold and to soften roman or unfluxed gold especially when the gold has become hardened and does not mix readily with turpentine. Some artists claim that roman gold can be applied more smoothly and better, if they thin with essence instead of using turpentine.

Sheen Powder. For producing a beautiful iridescent sheen on ordinary glass or china.

A thin coat of our black grounding oil is given the china and is pounced with silk until dry, then sift the sheen powder and dust it over the surface, being careful to remove all excess of the powder. It is then fired same as for decorated china. After firing it will add to the brilliancy of the effect if the china is washed with erasing fluid, simply mop over the surface allowing the fluid to act for one minute, then wash thoroughly and dry. When properly done the china will have a faint surface similar to light etching. The lustres are then applied.

#### Gold for Decorating China

In applying gold to china, it is necessary to have the china perfectly clean and free from finger marks, it is usually applied with a small pointed shader, a gold brush should never be used for any other purpose.

Fine tracing or outlining can be done with an outlining pen. For this purpose, mix the gold with a little relief medium, fill the pen with a small brush, move the pen slowly over the china.

A slight elevation of paste will look higher after gold is applied. It is better than high relief as it is less liable to injury.

Roman, matt or burnish gold are all the same thing. Roman gold should be applied direct to the white china, it can also be used over paste or over matt or Royal Worcester colors.

Unfluxed gold differs from Roman gold in not having any flux added to it. Unfluxed gold will not adhere if applied to the white china, it is only used over color that has been fired. It may also be used over Roman gold that has been fired, when a second coating is desirable.

Designs may be etched in gold by outlining or tracing the design with an agate on the freshly fired gold.

A glass brush is used for polishing gold to give a soft lustrous effect with a rich golden tone. Burnishing sand is also used for the same purpose and has the advantage of polishing places not easily reached by a glass brush. A glass brush must always be used dry. But sand is to be used with plenty of water.

Gold may also be polished with an agate burnisher. It will give a very high polish almost like a mirror, and the process hardens the gold making it wear longer, plate edges should be burnished with an agate.

Liquid bright gold is often used as a first coating or foundation for Roman gold. Use a separate brush for liquid gold. Wash the brush in essence for gold. Do not use turpentine. If liquid gold is applied too thinly, it will fire purplish.

Roman gold applied too thinly will not adhere to the china. If applied too thickly it is liable to fire rough. It is best when applied as smoothly as possible and a light brown coating just heavy enough so that the shimmer of the china cannot be seen through the coating.

For solid gold work such as handles, use either a square shader of medium size or a one-quarter-inch russia sable brush. By adding a drop or two of liquid gold to roman gold it is said to make the gold go farther and it will spread on more evenly. Too much liquid gold however may spoil the effect as it is liable to fire purplish at the edges.

Gold should be dried before being fired, it may be placed in an ordinary oven, but the the door should be left open so that the vapors may readily escape. When the china is dry, allow it to cool slowly before removing it from the oven.

Fired gold as it comes from the kiln has a dull yellow color, and to obtain the rich golden color, it must be burnished either with a glass brush or with an agate. Some decorators use bloodstone burnishers, but there is no advantage in them over agate burnishers.

Matt liquid burnish gold may be used direct on the white china, or it can be nsed on tinted backgrounds or over color that has been fired. It is used similar to liquid bright gold, but it comes out of the kiln dull like any other roman gold, and must be burnished with a glass brush to give a beautiful gold finish. It goes much farther than the ordinary roman gold in paste form.



#### Hasburg's Roman Gold

Hasburg's gold is uniform in quality and is the only gold provided with a celluloid cover for excluding dust. It is placed on glass slabs, three inches in size.

Phoenix gold is extensively used and is endorsed by leading china painters the World over. We carry a very large stock and can fill all orders promptly.

THE CUT IS REDUCED SIZE

#### Roman Gold or Unfluxed Gold

Hasburg's	Phoenix	gold,	full	size	box,	each	\$0.68	postpaid
"	4.6	- "	4.6	4.4	3	boxes	2.04	* .:
6.6	6.6	6.6	"	6.6		46		
4.6	6.6	"	6.6	1.6	12		7.85	6.6
"	4.6	"	6.6	6.		"	15.00	6.6

We also furnish green gold, 68 cents; red gold bronze, 68 cents; green gold bronze, 68 cents and burnish silver 50 cents.



#### Best Quality Liquid Bright Gold

Our liquid gold is now recognized as the most reliable quality to be obtained. It is largely used as a first coating on china, roman gold being placed over it for the second firing. Some china painters use it for thinning their roman gold instead of using turpentine, claiming thereby that a great saving in gold is affected.

Regular price 75 cents.

Liquid	bright	gold,	per	box,	special	net	prices	s	\$0.35	postpaid
		"	6	boxes	s "	"	6.		. 2.10	"
"	"	4.6	12	6.6	"	6.6	4.6		4.00	6.6

#### Matt Liquid Burnish Gold

Matt liquid burnish gold comes in small vials ready prepared for use similar to liquid bright gold. It is applied to the china same as bright gold. After firing it may be polished with a glass brush or agate same as ordinary Roman gold.

Matt	liquid	burnish	gold,	per	box	 	 \$0.45	postpaid
6.6	-66	6.6	"	6	boxes.	 	 2.65	* "
4.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	19	6.6		5.95	



#### Paste for Raised Gold Work

Directions for Using Tube and Point.—To make lines, move the point over the design and gently press the tube; by using more pressure a thicker line can be made. Dots are made by holding the tube upright and touching the point to the china. By pressing the tube any size dot may be made. If the dots stand up pointed, tap on the back of the china which will cause the paste to settle down forming a perfectly round dot.

#### Dry Raised Paste

Paste for raised gold, dry, in small vial each, \$0.11 postpaid

To apply Paste with a Brush.—Use the dry powdered paste, mix with sufficient relief medium to form a thin paste. For ordinary work use a red sable liner, dampen the brush with relief medium, then take a small quantity of the paste with the point of the brush and lay the paste lightly by dragging it from the brush. Lines that are to be joined together must be completed while the paste is soft.

Applying Paste with a Pen.—For laying very fine lines. The dry powdered paste should be mixed with relief medium until quite fluid, use an outlining pen, fill the pen with a brush or palette knife. The pen will write on the china and make very fine lines. The paste will be in low relief, but will look higher when the the gold is applied. Gold can be applied to paste before firing if desired, allow the paste to dry thoroughly, then apply the gold with a small camels hair or red sable brush.

Firing Pastez—Care should be taken not to overfire paste, it does not require a hard firing, and will be better and adhere perfectly if fired at the usual temperature for decorated china or about 700°C.

#### Burnishing Sand

For satin finishing roman gold. Especially useful to polish inside of small handles or other places impossible to burnish with a glass brush. Use a narrow strip of cloth or a cord which is to be drawn through the openings. Use plenty of water and very little sand.

Burnishing sand...... per bottle, \$0.12 postpaid



#### Adhesive Tape

Gennine French transparent gummed tape prepared with the best quality adhesive gum. This tape is about 5%-inch wide, it is used for fastening tracings on china, and for mending torn studies. It may also be used for mending torn paper money or papers of any kind.

Price per roll.....\$0.07 postpaid

#### White Tile for Palettes

41/2	inches s	quar	e	by expres	s only,	each,	\$0.15
6	4.4	4.6		4.6	4.4	6.6	.20

#### Ground Glass Slabs

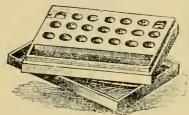
Ground g	glass,	4 x 4 in	ch <b>e</b> s	\$0,21 postpaid
	4.4	6 <b>x</b> 6		



#### Glass Mullers

¾ incl	1	each,	by mail,	\$0.13 postpai	d
1 ''		* *	6.6	.20 ''	
1½ "		6.4	4.6	.28 **	

#### China Palettes

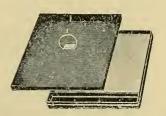


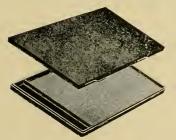
Twenty-one wells with slant and cover......by express only, each, \$0.75

#### Palette for Mixing Gold

Our gold palette consists of a porcelain slab set into japanned box with brush tray and cover.

Size 6x7 inches (for gold or colors) by express only..... each, \$0.90





#### Ideal Palette for Colors

Consists of a white porcelain slab  $9 \times 13$  inches set into a japanned box with slip hinge cover. By its use paints can be kept fresh and clean. There is ample space for brushes, and plenty of room for mixing colors.

Price.....by express only, each, \$1.25

#### Glass Brushes



Glass brushes, ½ inch diameter, 4 inches long, double end... \$0.17 postpaid

Our glass brushes are made from the finest spun glass, they are used for producing a beautiful satin finish to roman gold. The brush is used dry and is simply rubbed over the gold until the surface is polished.

Tissue paper wrapped around the brush when using it, is a protection from the fibres of glass which are annoying if they get rubbed into the skin. Particles from the glass brush must not be allowed to settle on unfired painting unless the specks of glass are removed before firing.

#### **Agate Burnishers**



No. 37 agat	e burnisher	, bent form	each,	\$0.53	postpaid
Pocket ''	"	in plated metal case	. 44	.32	44
No. 13 "	"	pointed form	. "	.43	4.6



Our palette knives are made from the best quality English shear steel. They are manufactured 2½ inch blade "Petite," the most popular size ......each, \$0.22 postpaid especially for us and for china painters use.

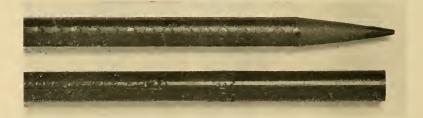
regular size ......

#### Horn Palette Knives



5 i	nches	long	g, regular size	each,	\$0.13 postpaid
4	6.6	4.6	"Petite" for gold	. "	.11 1,00

#### Pencils for Sketching on China

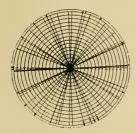


#### Ivory Handle Dust Needles



With adjustable handle which may be used for holding miniature brushes or cambric needles. They are very useful.

Adjustable handle including needle ......each, \$0.21 postpaid



#### Plate Divider

A printed diagram on white paper. Enables anyone to readily divide a plate into any number of equal parts. Printed directions are furnished with each divider. It is especially useful, almost indispensible for designing geometrical and conventional work.

#### **Dusting Cotton**

#### **Dusting Wool**

For applying colors by the dusting method, also for making dabbers. Does not contain as much lint as cotton and is more resilient.

#### Silk Seives for Bolting Colors

Colors for ground laying are best when freshly sifted. Dry powder colors sent through the mails are liable to become packed, and will not give as satisfactory results as when freshly sifted.

Silk seives in 4-inch frame.....\$0.34 postpaid



#### Silk Dabbers

For pouncing and blending tinted backgrounds. These dabbers are silk covered, but in using them we recommend the use of an old silk handkerchief or silk rag as an additional covering, so that when one spot becomes too oily or filled with color, the rag

can be shifted so as to present a clean surface again. After use, silk rags should be washed in turpentine, then in soap and water and when dry, iron smooth for use again.

Silk dabbers.....\$0.28 postpaid

#### Sketching Ink

#### For Designing on China

Sketching ink is waterproof ink of charcoal grey color and may be used with either brush or pen. In firing it burns away completely.

Sketching ink..... per bottle, \$0.16 postpaid



#### Artgum

#### The Dry Cleaner and Eraser

Art gum removes surface dirt from everything without the use of water or any other liquid and does not change the color nor injure the article rubbed with it—It does not take out grease spots or other stains which have gone below the surface.

Artgum cleans gloves, white kid and suede slippers, belts, corsets, hand bags, canvas and tan shoes, felt and straw hats, coat collars and lapels, neckties, hatbands, silk and satin goods, furniture coverings, etc.

Art gum renovates and cleans pictures, photographs, frescoes wall paper, drawings, tracings, books, art specialties, burnt wood and leather work, etc. It removes pencil marks and memoranda from books and papers without erasing anything that is written or printed in ink.

It cleans by picking up the dirt and rolling it up with the fine particles of Artgum that crumbled off the piece. It is made soft in order that it wear away without abrading or scratching the surface of the article rubbed with it.

Soft, delicate articles, such as fine kid gloves and satin should be rubbed lightly. Gloves should be put on the hand and then rubbed with the Artgum from the tips of the fingers toward the wrist, -not crosswise. Do NOT WET THE GLOVES.

#### Kiln Enamel

For enameling the inside of iron firing pots. Cast iron is more or less porous and in For enameling the inside of iron firing pots. Cast iron is more or less porous and in cooling will absorb gases which it gives out when again heated. This sometimes prevents china from glazing properly in firing. Our enamel is colorless when fired and closes the pores of the iron making it impervious. If desired the firing pot can be whitened after the enamel is applied by using a mixture of equal parts of plaster paris and whiting, this is mixed with water and a heavy coating is brushed to the inside of the firing pot and is fired, it will give a fine white coating that will reflect the heat and aid considerably in giving a uniform firing. The kiln enamel is to be mixed with water and a thin coat is brushed on the inside of the firing pot. It is not to be applied to the shelves. Kiln enamel must be fired before firing china in the kiln. One package of enamel is sufficient for a large sized pot. large sized pot.

Kiln enamel per package, \$0.56 postpaid

#### Stilts for Stacking China

..... per dozen, \$0.18 postpaid Medium size ..... 30

#### Passe Partout Binding

#### For Binding and Preserving Prints, Photographs, Etc.

In rolls %-inch width, twelve yards in each roll.

Black Red Crimson Green Grev Rlue .... By mail, \$0,12 postpaid Each, per roll..... Gold or Silver.....each, per roll

Best Sheet Ivory

White

#### SELECTED QUALITY PREPARED

For Minature Painting, in Water Colo	is		Postage
$1_{16}^{7} \times 1_{16}^{11}$	heet, each,	\$0.35	\$0.02
$1^{11}_{12} \times 2^{10}_{12}$	4 44	.45	.02
$2_{16}^{16} \times 2_{16}^{16} \dots$		.65	.03
2½ x 3 '		1.25	.07
$2\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8} \dots$		1.80	.05
35/8 x 45/8 '		3.00	.06
4 7 5		4.00	.06

#### Asbestos Twine



Our asbestos twine is made especially to endure the heat of firing china. It is free from sulphur or other injurious substances commonly found in other asbestos cords or sheet, which if used in a kiln will ruin the china.

Our twine will not injure the color or gold. It is used for holding cemented china together while being fired. It may also be used in the place of stilts, short pieces of the twine being used to separate the china.

Before firing, asbestos twine is very strong, but the heat in firing greatly weakens it, so that it can be only used once for holding china, but it can be used several times for separating china in a kiln.

Asbestos twine (skein of 5 yards) ......each, \$0.11 postpaid

#### Cement for Mending China

Our cement for mending is a dry white powder, it should be mixed with water to form a thin paste. Apply to the broken edges of the china and press firmly together. When dry, the excess of cement should be removed. A very little of the cement is necessary, in fact the less that is used within limits, the neater and stronger will be the repair.

Before firing it is well to tie the parts together with asbestos twine which will prevent the china from falling apart in firing.

				5 apar						
Cement	for	mendi	1g (	china	(small	vials	) <b> </b>	each,	\$0.11	postpaid
**	4.4	**		**	(large	vials			.21	1 41
4.4	4.6	4.6	1	012 cc	(emal)	1 winle	1		16	4.6

#### Filling for China

Filling is a white powder to be mixed with water to form a thick paste and it is used for filling nicks or crevices in broken china. It is to be applied to the china and built up more than necessary, and when dry it can be modeled and the excess scraped or cut away with a pen knife. It is to be fired the same as ordinary decorated china. After firing, it may be painted over and fired again.



#### China Decorators' Banding Wheels

Steel Disc, light-running, on a solid cast-iron stand. A wheel is very useful for general decorating as well as for banding and lining. Any size plate, vase, bowl or other article can be banded on this wheel.

 $^61$ ½ inches diameter, each ......\$4.85

Can be sent only by express, weighs about 81bs. boxed.

#### Jewels



Nos. 2 4 6 8

Our jewels are perfect in shape and carefully graded in size, they are the best quality imported jewels for china and glass decoration and we guarantee them superior in brilliancy and quality. The plain jewels are cut carbuncle shape and are round. They are made to imitate the following gems: Ruby; Emerald, Pearl, Amethyst, Topaz, Sapphire and Turquoise.

Nos. 2, 4, 6 or 8; any color......price per doz., \$0,11 postpaid

#### Oriental Pearls

We have a superior quality pearl in the above sizes, they are very beautiful gents same as used in fine jewelry. They will not stand firing but may be cemented with liquid jewel cement.

#### Faceted Jewels



Nos, 2 4 6 8

Our faceted jewels are rose diamond cut and flat underneath, and with foiled backs, giving great brilliancy. Faceted jewels should be applied with cement not to be fired. We can furnish the faceted jewels in the following colors: Ruby, Emerald, Topaz, Diamond and Sapphire.

Nos. 2, 4, 6 or 8; any color......price per doz., \$0.2 postpaid

#### Liquid Jewel Cement

#### Cement for Jewels to be Fired

Mix the cement with turpentine and apply to the china in dots. The jewel can be picked up with a brush dampened with turpentine, lay the jewel on the cement, press down slightly. Do not fire until thoroughly dry. Very light firing is sufficient for jewel cement, a scarcely perceptible red heat is about right.

Cement for jewels (dry)......per vial, \$0.16 postpaid

#### Firing Tests

Our firing tests are little tablets which melt when a certain temperature is reached. They are used for indicating the correct temperature for firing china and glass. The test is placed on an old piece of china, and in a position in the kiln where it can be seen from the peep hole. If any one article is desired to have a particular firing, the tests should be placed near the article, as the temperature varies considerably in different parts of the Kiln. The red or No. 100 tests are used for very hard firing, especially to melt soft pottery glazes or specially hard firings for French china. The colors will sink into the glaze, giving true underglaze stains.

The white No. 85 tests are used for ordinary hard firings. The blue or No. 70 tests are the most useful for all general purposes, and are suitable for gold, paste, colors, lustres, mineral transfers and enamels. Firing done at the temperature of the No. 70 test is equal to about 700° centigrade, and is sufficient to produce a perfect glaze without injuring the firing pot. A kiln never fired beyond this temperature will last a great deal longer than if fired hard. The No. 50 test is colored yellow, and is used for firing glass or very light firing. It is suitable for the last firings on portrait or other work where it is necessary to fix delicate flesh or other tints without firing out. It is also suitable for cementing jewels.

The tests are made in various colors to tell them apart easily.

No.	100	tests,	redme	lting point	1000°C	oer doz.	\$0.11 po	stpaid
**	85	64	white	66	850°C	* 6	.11	i i
4.6	70	44	blue	**	700°C	4.6	.11	44
6.6	50	6.6	vellow	66	500°C	4.4	.11	4.4

#### **Etching China**

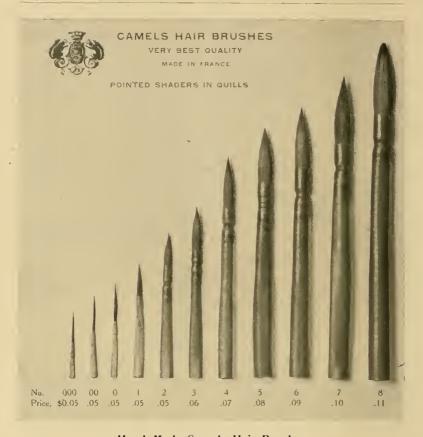
#### For Etched Gold Work, Etc.

The design wanted is sketched on the china and is then filled in with acid proof varnish wherever the acid must not etch. Take a small china dish and give it two or three coats all over of acid proof varnish, when dry it is used for mixing hydrofluoric acid and etching powder which is mixed to form a paste and this is spread over the china wherever it is intended to A small rag tied around a brush handle will serve as a brush for applying the mixture. Keep the paste on the china wet with hydrofluoric acid, the paste must be applied heavily and should stand about one-half an hour to etch deeply. The operation must be conducted in the open air and be very careful not to inhale any of the fumes, also do not allow any to come in contact with the skin. In case any gets on the hands wash them at once with strong soda water, baking or washing soda water will answer, then dry and rub on vaseline.

After the china is sufficiently etched wash in plenty of water, remove the varnish with gasoline or turpentine.

Roman gold applied over the etched design gives a beautiful effect.

Hydrofluoric acid	per ounce bottle, \$0.	55 postpa	aid
Etching powder	per ounce.	25	
Acid proof varnish	one-half ounce, each	98 "	



#### Hand-Made Camels Hair Brushes

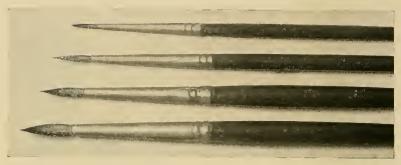
In making brushes by hand the hairs are carefully arranged so as to form a point in the center, and when tied together are passed into the large end of the quill and drawn out at the other end to the extent required. The small ends of the quills having been previously softened by moisture contract on drying and bind the hairs tightly.

There is an ingenious machine in use that will do all this work, but it always picks up the same quantity of hair each time, and if the quills that are fed into the machine are no' exactly the same size, then of course they are improperly filled and a poor quality brush is the result.

Our brushes are hand made from selected quality hair. There are cheaper brushes that look as well as ours, but they will not give the service nor the satisfaction that a hand made brush will.



#### Red Sable Painting Brushes



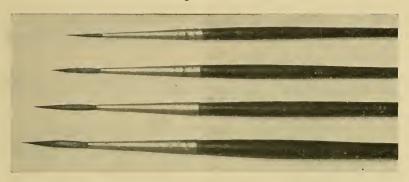
No.	2							 							 						(	each,	\$0.12	postpaid
4.6	5					 									 					 		6.6	.13	"
6.6	7							 							 							"	.16	
"	9							 														4.6	.21	"

## Fitch Hair Deerfoot Stipplers White Wood Handles, Wire Bound



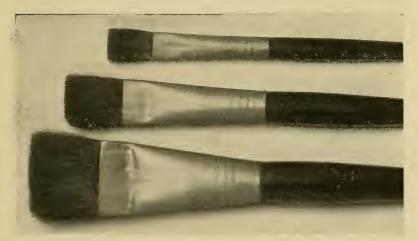
No.	. 8 <b>d</b> e	erfoo	it	each, i	by mail	\$0.82 1	postpaid
14	в	4.4		6.6	- 11	.62	44"
14	4	4.0		6.6	44	.42	4.6

## Red Sable Liners For Lining and Paste Work



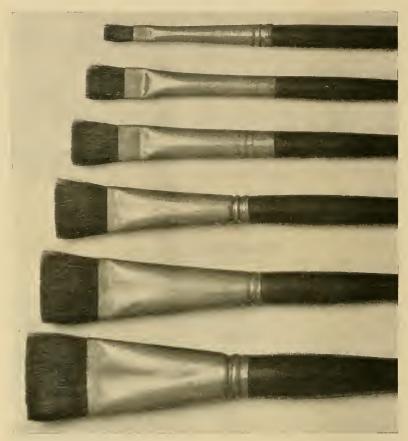
No. 00 very fine point, not shown in cuteach, by mai	1, \$0.15 postpaid
" 0	.15
· 1 · · · ·	.15 ''
	.15 ''
" 3	.15 ''

#### Camels Hair Tinting Brushes



4	inch wide	e	 												each,	\$0.12	postpaid
1/2	£ £	٠.				 		 							6.4	.17	4.4
3/1	**														4.4	.22	6.6

## Russia Sable Brushes For Painting and Grounding



16	in	ch																							each,	\$0.11	postp	aid
1/1		6																							6.4	.13	- ii	
3/6	, ,																								6.6	.16	6.6	
1/2		,																							6.6	.19		
5/6																									6.6	21	6.6	
78																									66	26	4.6	
- 4/8					٠	٠	٠	 				 					 		 ٠	٠		٠	٠	٠		.20		

Sable brushes are very useful in china painting, especially for work requiring details to be worked out, also for back grounds, etc.

#### **Ebony Tracing Points**



Double end for transferring designs with graphite or transfer paper, the point is used same as a pencil, but gives a fine clear line.

Ebony Tracer..... each, \$0.11 postpaid

#### Camels Hair Grounding Brushes

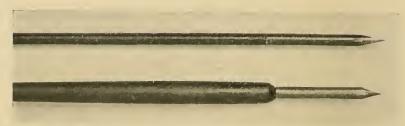


No 12 pointed brush wire bound quills, wood handle, each \$0.37 postpaid



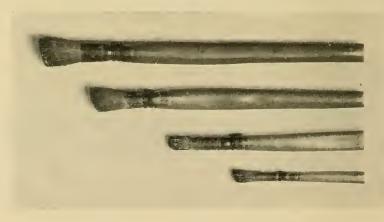
No. 13 square brush wire bound quills, wood handle, each \$0.37 postpaid

#### **Outlining Pens**



Outlining pens are used for fine writing or tracing on china and can be used with gold, colors, enamels or raised paste. Beautiful fine lines can be made as easily as writing on paper. Outlining is much used in conventional decoration, and is very effective when applied over gold. Dry powder colors should be mixed with our relief medium to form a fluid paint which must be thin enough to flow easily from the pen. The color is placed on the pen with palette knife or a small brush. Use the pen in the same manner as an ordinary pen; straight lines can be drawn with a ruler, and curves or circles with dividers. Dividers are used by sticking a small piece of gummed paper on the china for the point to rest on to prevent slipping.

#### Fitch Hair Quill Stipplers



Fitch Hair Quill Stipplers { Nos. Each,

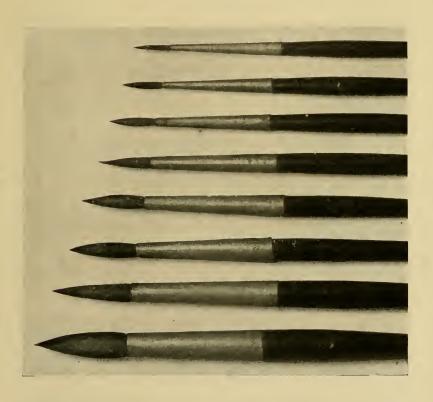
\$0.09

\$0,11

\$0.14

\$ \$0.18 post paid

Water Color Brushes
Academy Brand Camels Hair



4
4
4

## Water Colors in Half Pans Price 6 Cents Each

Our water colors are really good, they are the best English make, prepared with the greatest care.

The reason that we can furnish the more expensive colors at so low a price is because we do not consider the cost of any one color, but by buying large quantities and having large sales we are enabled to sell them at an average price of six cents each and the price is the same whether you buy one or a hundred.

The variety of shades we handle are limited to the most permanent and reliable water colors known, and they are suitable for all classes of water color work.

#### We can furnish the following colors only:

Alizarin Crimson Brown Madder Burnt Sienna Burnt Umber Carmine Charcoal Grey Chinese White Chrome Deep Chrome Yellow Cobalt Blue Crimson Lake Emerald Green Gamboge Geranium Lake Gold Hookers Green Indian Red Indigo Ivory Black Lamp Black Lemon Yellow Light Red Neutral Tint New Blue New Green Orange Paynes Grey Prussian Blue Raw Sienna Raw Umber Rose Carthame
Rose Madder
Sap Green
Sepia
Silver
Ultramarine Blue
Vandyke Brown
Vermilion
Violet
Yellow Ochre

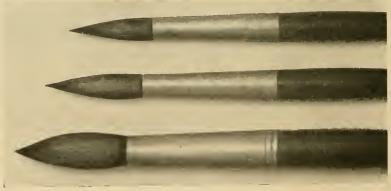
#### Superior Moist Water Colors

#### In Japanned Tin Boxes

Set of ten half pans, crimson, orange, gamboge, new green, new blue violet, yellow ochre, chinese white, burnt sienna, ivory black, and brushes.

Each......\$0.65 postpaid

## Water Color Wash Brushes Camels Hair



# Imported Whatman Water Color Papers Best Quality Hand-made, Medium Surface

### PRICE LIST

		Regul	ar Weight		Doub	le Weight
11×15per	sheet,	\$0.07,	postpaid	1	\$0.12,	postpaid
11×15six	sheets,	.30	- 44		62	- 11
15×22per	sheet,	.12			25	4.4
15×22six	sheets,	.50			1.20	
22×30per	sheet,	.20			45	4.4
22×30śix	sheets,	.95	**		2.30	**

### Imported Tracing Papers

11×17 H	rench	white trac	ng pai	pertwo sheets, \$0.06,	postpaid
11×17	6.6		3,,,	per dozen, .30	* W
17×22	**	1.6	6.6	per sheet, .07	4.4
17×22	**	4.6	6.6	per dozen, .62	
12×20 I	Parchine	ent tracing	paper	two sheets, .06	**
12x20	44		F. G.	per dozen, .30	**
12×19	Italian 1	transparen	t pape	rper sheet, .17	**
19×24	**			per sheet, .28	**

### Graphite Transfer Paper

Specially made for china painters' use. It is very thin and gives a delicate grey tracing on china that burns away in firing. Also used for water color tracing.

10×15 (	Graphite	e pape	rper sheet, \$0.06, postpaid	
$10 \times 15$		- 11	per dozen, 60 "	
15x20	6.6	6.4	per sheet, .11 "	
15×20	4.4	4.6	per dozen, 1.00 "	

### Gummed Paper

11X17 Gummed paper for fastering	tracinos	per sheet, \$0.06	4.4
11×17 Gummed paper for fastering		per dozen, .60	4.4

# Emery Paper

Painted china often becomes slightly rough in firing and fine emery paper is used for removing the roughness. Rub lightly over the china until smooth.

Emery paper ... per sheet, \$0.06, postpaid per dozen, .60

### Tracing Paper Wax

For fastening designs on china while tracing. The wax becomes soft if kneaded a few moments. It may be used indefinitely.

### Sketching Blocks

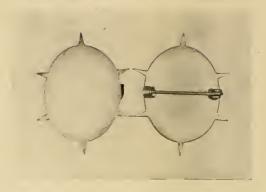
Each sketch block consists of thirty sheets of special water color paper with medium surface. Each sheet is separated by passing a knife blade under its edge.

5×7	Sketch	block	 ach,	\$0.25, 1	postpaid
7×10	**	4.6	 	.40	
10×14	44	4.4	 4.6	.70	44

# Gilt Mounts 18k Gold Plate Very Best Quality For Monating China Medallions

The prongs are to be bent over the china making a very secure setting. Cheaper mounts than ours can be purchased, but we sell the best that are made. Our mounts are hard soldered and finished same as good quality jewelry and are the very best that can be obtained for the price.

Regular



Our Net

Our Net

Our Net

### Price List of Oval Brooches and Hat Pins

No. of Mount	No. of China	Size of China	List Price				Price of China	Price of Mount	Price Complete	
21 10½ 23 26 28 30 31 32 33 34 35	21 10½ 23 26 28 30 31 32 33 31	2½x2½ 1½x2½ 1½x2½ 1½x2½ 1½x1¼ 1½x1¼ 1½x1¼ 1¼x1¼ 1½x1¾ 116x1¼ 13x1 13x1¼ 13x1	\$0.65 .65 .50 .40 .35 .30 .30	6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6	or hat p			\$0.25 .20 .20 .18 .17 .17 .16 .16 .16	\$0.40 pc .35 .35 .27 .25 .25 .23 .22 .22 .21	stpaid     
			Roun	d Bro	oches	and h	lat Pin	ıs		
16 15 14 13 12½ 12 11 10 9	450 15 14 18 113 12 11 10 9	2" diar 134" " 1 138" " 1 12" " 1 138" " 1 14" " 1 15" " 1 15" " 1 16" " 1	n60 .50 .40 .35 .35 .30 .30 .30 .30	66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	or hat p	in		.18 .18 .17 .16 .16 .16 .16 .16 .16 .16	.28 .25 .28 .22 .22 .21 .21 .21 .21	
510 513 520	510 513 520	1½" " 1¾" "	.40 .35 .30	"	64 66 65			.18 .17 .16	.25 .28 .21	"
Lace P Baby F Baby F Stick F Stick F Fob Ch Fob Ch Watch Cuff L Locket	in, obloom, obloom, rould, headin, rouldin, headin, rouldin, headin, rouldinks, rouldink	ong china ong china nd china, rt china, rt china, rt china, rt china with art, with round, ound inclican furnit, with ri	3/8×2" 1/4×11/8" 5/8" 5/8" three chthree chthree chthree chthree chthree chthree chthrea chthra c	ina med ina med " ina size ova	dallions lallions t	to fit of fit of fit of the fit, etc.	ch .09 ' .06 ' .06 ' .06 ' .06 ' .06 ' .06 ' .06	.17 .16 .16 .16 .16 .16 .16 .16 .10	.25 .21 .21 .21 .21 .21 60 60 40 wair .45 on fitted viried in sto	ck but

### Hand-made Mounts Fancy Wire Edge, 20k Gold Plate

		O	val	Brooch	Post	paid
No.	10,	1%x25%	in.	with china,	each,	\$1.25
**	23.	116x23/8		**	4.4	1 15
				6.	6.6	1 05
**	28,	11/2X115	4.6	6.6		00.1
1.4	30,	13/8×13/4	1.4	4.6		1 00
	32,	11/8×13/8		14	6.6	1.00
1.4	34,	1x11/4	6.6	**	6.6	.95
1.6	35,		4.6	**	6.6	.95
		Po	und	LBrooch		

	450,	2	in.	dia, with	china,	each,	1 10
4.4	15,	13/4	**	**		4.4	1 00
	14,	15/8	4.6	4.4	4.4	6.5	1.00
6.4		11/2		6.6	6.6	4.6	1.00
4.4		11/4		4.4	+ 4		.95
1.6		11/8		**	* *		.95

Hand-made mounts will be fitted to any china medallion not larger than 21/2 inches for \$1.25. The china must sent to us to be fitted.



In ordering hand-made mounts from stock or made to order, kindly state the style preferred, whether narrow or medium wire edge. The above picture is medium wire edge.

### Dresden China Medallions

			The siz	es will	vary slightly.		stage xtra
Oval medallion,	No.	16,	21/2×31/8	inches	each, \$0	0.20	\$0.03
44	**		25/8X338	5.6		.25	.04
44	4.6	8,	27/8×33/	4.5	11	.35	.05
4.4	4.4	7.	31/8×4	4.4		.40	.06
44	1.6		35/8X5	4.5	"	.50	.07
**	4.6		4.3 ×6	64		.75	10
**	6.6	4	41/4×61/6	4.6		.90	19
	4.1	3	5 ×63/	6.6		1.10	.15
**		9	51/x71/2	1.6	**	1.25	.20
44		ĩ,	53/ ×75/	14		1.40	.20
Oblong medallion,		107	4 X576	4.4	**	50	.10
obiolig incuamon,		100	21/8/7/	4.6			
		110	93/3/41/8			.60	.09
		LIU.	2-/1-19/8		***************************************	.45	.08

Any other sizes of oval, round or oblong medallions or plates furnished on short notice.

### Price List of White China Buttons

(With Shanks)

Roun	d 5/8	inc	h	b	each,	\$0.05per	dozen.	\$0.55.	postpaid
	13	**				.05	"	60	41
	1 "	6.6			6.6	.06		.65	66
	i 1.	4.4			4.4			.00	**
4.6	116					.06		.00	
	1 74	64				.07		.75	
	1-2/8				•••	.07		.75	"
Oval	$\frac{7}{8}$ xl					.06	4.6	.65	4.4

# White China Buttons with Loops

(To Sew on)

No	. 41,	roun	d 3/4	inch	 .each,	\$0.06	per	dozen,	\$0.65,	postpaid
•••	21,		$-1 \frac{1}{16}$		 4.4	.07	-		.75	
64	81.		11/	64		.08		4.6	90	4.6
4.4	88	4.6	11%					6.6	1.00	44
6.6	02	ova1	ıxı́z	154	 	.10			00.1	



### Liquid Cement

### For Mending Glass and China Without Firing

Liquid cement is very strong, and is ready for immediate use. Articles mended with it will stand hot or cold water. It is easily used and makes a very neat repair.

For glass or china, apply a thin coat to the broken edges, bind the parts together with twine and allow fortyeight hours to harden, or place in a warm oven for six hours. On earthen ware it is necessary to apply two or three coats to the broken edges to fill the pores, then bind together. If an article is broken in many parts it is advisable not to join more than two parts at a time, and allow them to harden before joining the next piece. Do not use too much cement and always remove all excess from the outside of the joint.

# Indelible Liquid

For painting on cloth, using artists oil tube paints. The painting must be allowed to stand about ten days, and it will then stand washing with soap and water.

# Directions for Indelible Liquid

The oil tube paints are to be thinned with indelible liquid instead of using turpentine. Red sable or russia sable brushes with short hairs are the best for the purpose.

Silk goods or bolting cloth to be painted, should be laid on a clean blotter. Place some of your tube paints on a blotter so that some of the oil will be absorbed, then lift the color off the blotter and place on your palette. Pour some of the indelible liquid in a small dish or palette well, and dip your brush in the indelible liquid then dip the brush into the oil color taking up just a little of the color at a time, and paint it on the cloth. The important rule to observe, is not to have too much of the color in the brush and then there will be no danger of the color spreading on the cloth.

Indelible liquid ......per bottle, \$0.25 postpaid



# Colors and Coloring in China Painting Price 25 Cents



IF YOU WANT TO PAINT CHINA THAT SELLS GET MORE MERIT IN YOUR PAINTING OUR BOOKLET POINTS THE WAY

It contains the essence of a twenty dollar course, the equal of twenty private lessons. More help than you would find in half a dozen ordinary books on china painting.

### Read What It Contains

A description of over seventy mineral colors, giving the uses, harmonizing colors and shading. Contains examples of reflections and shadows. Gives treatment for backgrounds that may be adapted for any subject. Gives general suggestions on painting and firing.

Explains the use of grey tones for obtaining depth and solidity in painting. Tells about undertones for painting rapidly and clearly. Points the difference between highlights and reflected lights. Explains the influence of adjacent colors in producing tinted highlights.

You can give character to your work by applying the simple successful

teachings of our little book.

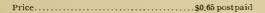
The book is worth a dollar, but we want every china painter to have a copy, so we have placed the price within reach of all, 25 cents, postpaid.

### Books for China and Water Color Painters

"A Manual for China Painting," by Mrs. Monachesi each,	\$1.25
"Water Color Painting," by Grace Barton Allen (250 pages)	1.25
"Tapestry Painting," by McPherson	.25
"Pen and Ink Drawing," by H. R. Robertson	.35
"The Elements of Perspective," by Aaron Penley	.35
"The Principles of Coloring in Painting," by Charles Martel	.35
"Guide to Ministure Painting and Coloring Photographs"	. 35

# **Book of Monograms**

A booklet containing over 300 monograms, including a great variety of styles of lettering. Printed in black and white on enameled paper. One of the best books of its kind ever published.





### Kilns for Firing China

In selecting a kiln for firing china, one should be guided largely by the experience of others. For the past thirty years portable kilns have been constructed of iron, and they have proven to be the only reliable kilns made.

Improvements now made in iron firing pots of specially close-grained iron will produce glaze and brilliancy of colors not excelled by any other method of firing.

The Fitch charcoal kiln is especially useful, it has been on the market for nearly thirty years, and has won a reputation for reliability and good work.



The Fitch kiln is a combination of an iron firing pot and a fire-brick outer wall, this outer wall is made in special shaped bricks so that if one becomes damaged it may be readily replaced with a new one at a slight expense.

### Wilkie Gas Kilns

NET PRICES

### Fitch Gas Kilns

NET PRICES

A full assortment of stilts and full directions for use with each kiln.



# Repairs for Kilns

We are prepared to furnish repairs of any kind to the Fitch gas and charcoal kilns also to the Wilkie gas and gasoline kilns.

Price of

	w firing pots				_	prices:		Without Cover	Cover Extra
Fitch c	harcoal pot,	No.	1,	12x10	dee	pnet	price,	\$ 3.50	\$1.50
4.4	**	**	2,	12x16	+6		11	4.50	1.75
**	44		3,	15x16			4.4	6,50	2,00
**	Gas		2,	12x14	5.4		**	4.50	2.50
44	**	**	3,	19x16	4.4			7.50	3.50
Wilkie		6.6	2,	12x14	6.4		**	6.50	1,50
4.6		4.6	3,	14x18	+ 4		44	12.00	2.00
4.4	66	* 4	4,				6.6	13.00	2,50

Other repairs furnished promptly, prices on application.

### The Ideal China Kiln

The Ideal China Kiln consists of a refractory fire brick muffle, mounted in a non-conducting casing and supported with a neat iron base, having shelf room for china or stilts.



No. 4 IDEAL

The fuel used, is coal oil of common quality.

The oil burner is very simple and strong in construction, and cannot get out of order. No better burner or kiln is made.

The use of oil with this kiln is perfectly safe.

All Insurance Companies will issue a permit for its use.

The kiln is especially convenient for stacking. A mica window in the door enables one to observe the progress of the firing

The advantages of this kiln are ease of stacking, quick firing, low expense for oil, and high glaze and perfect development of colors.

Common coal oil at six cents per gallon will do as well as more expensive oil. One gallon of oil is usually enough to do an ordinary firing.

With a good draft one can readily fire within an hour or so.

Ordinary six-inch stove pipe may be used for connecting the kiln with the chimney.

Terms are net cash with order. Shipment in all cases is made as promptly as possible.

No. 5 Ideal China Kiln, inside of firing muffle is six teen inches long, fifteen inches high, and ten inches wide. It will fire from twenty-five to forty articles, using about one and one-half gallons common coal oil. Iron base with shelf, oil tank, swing bracket, and a supply of stilts are included with the kiln. Shipping weight is 500 pounds. Price............\$50,00 net



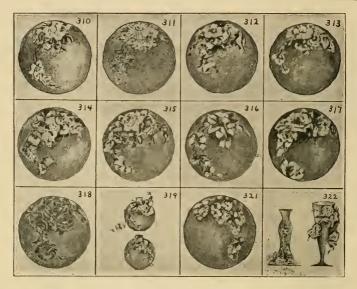
IDEAL No. 5



### The Fitch Charcoal Kiln

NET PRICES

- No. 1 Charcoal Kiln, 12 inches diameter, 10 inches deep, weight 250 pounds, fires 15 to 25 articles, using one bushel charcoal, \$15.00
- No. 3 Charcoal Kiln, 15 inches diameter, 16 inches deep, weight 400 pounds, fires 40 to 70 articles, with two bushels charcoal, 25,00



# Colored Studies, size 9x11 inches Price 25 cents, each

310	Sweet peas	314	Lilacs	318	Red roses
311	Chrysanthemums	315	Pink roses	319	Violets
312	Poppies	316	Blackberries	321	Acorns
313	Carnations	317	Yellow roses	322	Forgetmenots

# A MAGAZINE FOR CHINA PAINTERS "The Keramic Studio"

Published monthly for china painters. It is the most useful and practical magazine on china and water color painting ever published. Each number contains a supplement in colors besides a number of designs in black and white. Subscription may begin with any number.

Subscription price is \$4.00 per year.

Sample copies and back numbers are 40 cents each.

#### THE ROSE BOOK

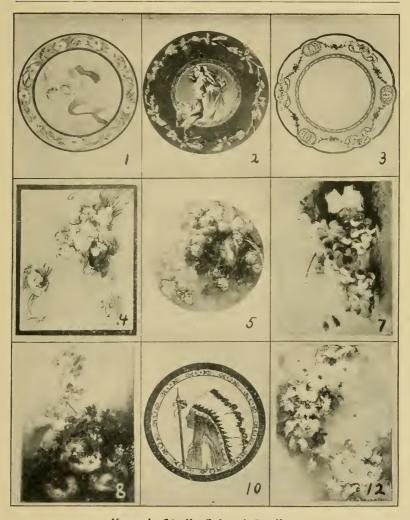
For the china painter and water color painter, contains all of the best of the rose designs that have been published in The Keramic Studio. Has eleven studies in colors and about fifty designs in black and white, and bound with printed treatments into a book convenient for use.

Price is \$3.00 net, postpaid.

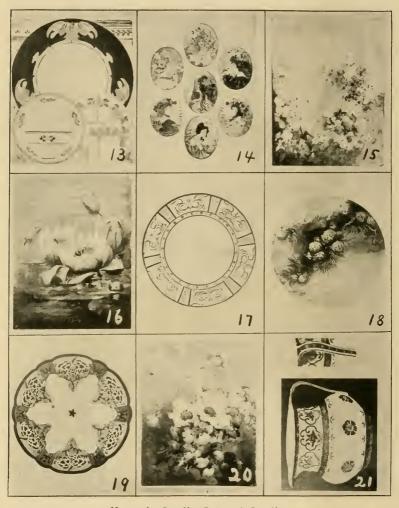
#### THE FRUIT BOOK

For china and water color painters. Contains all of the best of the fruit designs that have been published in The Keramic Studio. Has eight colored studies, seven monochrome prints and about forty designs in black and white, also printed treatments and bound into a book.

Price is \$3.00 net, postpaid.



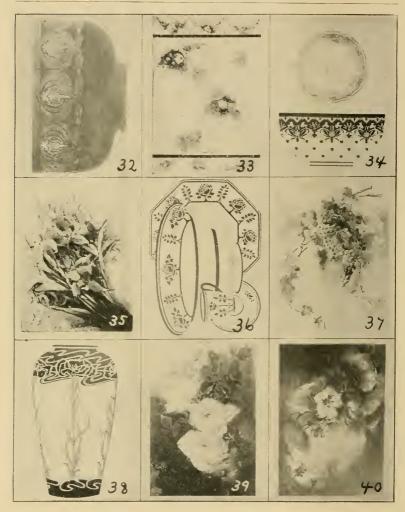
	o. Size			No.	Size	Price	
		\$0.25	Mermaid Plate, Wilson	7	8×11	\$0.25	Grapes, F. B. Aulich
	$10 \times 10$	.35	Poster Plaque, Paiste		$7 \times 10$		Geraniums, Maud Mason
	9½x9½		Blue and Gold Plate	10	9x9	.25	Indian Head, Paist
	7x9	.25	Double Violets, M. Fry	12	$7 \times 10$		Asters, Maud Mason
5	axa	95	Hone Marchall Erry				



No	. Size	Price		No.	, Size	Price	
13	8x10	\$0.20	Columbine, A. Robineau	18	9x9	\$0.25	Pine Cones, M. Fry
14	8x10	.35	Decorative Heads, Robineau	19	9x9	.20	Chinese Plate, Livermore
15	8x11	.25	Wild Asters, S. W. Safford	20	7x9	.25	Wild Roses, E. L. Jenkins
16	9x9	.25	Pond Lilies, M. M. Masou	21	7x10	.20	Blue Pitcher, M. C. Dibble
17	9x9		Plate Forgetmenot, Leonard			•	



		Price		No.	Size	Price	
			Lustre Tankard, Robineau	27	7x9	\$0.25	Double Roses, Jenkins
	$7 \times 9$		Fluer de Lis, F. B. Aulich		8x10	.25	Rose in Vase, Nichols
25	7×11	.25	Silver Pheasant (German De	- 29	7×9		Coffee Set, E. Mason
			sign)	80	7×10	.25	Daffodils, T. McL-Hinman
26	8×11	.25	Milkweed, Marshall Fry	31	7×9	.25	Black berries, J. M. Stewart



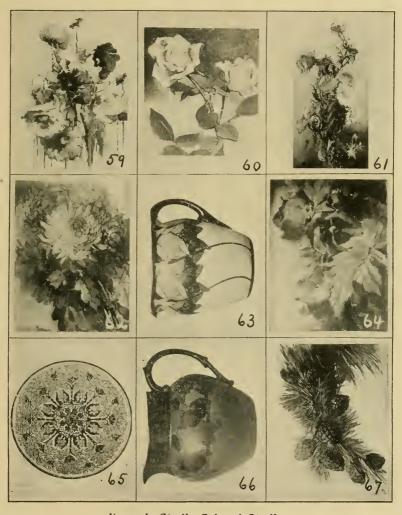
No	. Size	Price		No	. Size	Price.	
			Persian Bowl, F. J. Butler				Currants, McL-Hinman
	6x10		Little Roses, S. W. Safford	38	5x9		Carnation Vase, Ross
	8x10	.25	Plate and Bowl	39	6½x10	.35	Pink Roses, F. B. Aulich
35	$7 \times 10$	.25	Jouquils, F. B. Aulich	40	6½x10	.25	Nasturtiums, M. Mason
36	8x12		Salad Set. A. B. Leonard		,		,



. Size	Price		No	. Size	Price	
7½×10	\$0,25	Primroses, M. A. Neal	46	7½×10	\$0.25	Elder Blossoms, M. Fry
4½×11	.25	Carrot Panel, Mason	47	6½×10	25	Wild Carrots, Mason
9x11	.35	Peonies, M. Fry	48	6½×10	.25	Japanese Landscape
6½×10	.25	Crabapples, L. Blakeley	49	8x11	.35	Roses, T. McL-Hinman
4½×7½	.25	Conv. Grape Stein				,
	7½x10 4½x11 9x11 6½x10	7½x10 \$0.25 4½x11 .25 9x11 .35 6½x10 .25	7½×10 \$0.25 Primroses, M. A. Neal 4½×11 25 Carrot Panel, Mason 9×11 35 Peonies, M. Fry 6½×10 25 Crabapples, L. Blakeley	7½x10     \$0.25     Primroses, M. A. Neal     46       4½x11     .25     Carrot Panel, Mason     47       9x11     .35     Peonies, M. Fry     48       6½x10     .25     Crabapples, L. Blakeley     49	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$



50 51	9x9 7½x10 7¾x10 7x11	\$0.25 .25 .25	Chinese Plate Design Peacock Study, Rhead Nasturtiums, H. B. Paist Color Schemes	No. 55 56 57 58	7x9 5½x11 7x9 4x9	.25 .25 .15	Pansies, E. I., Jenkins Dawn, Harriet Strafer Little Grapes, Safford Scarlet Bean
		.25		58		.15	

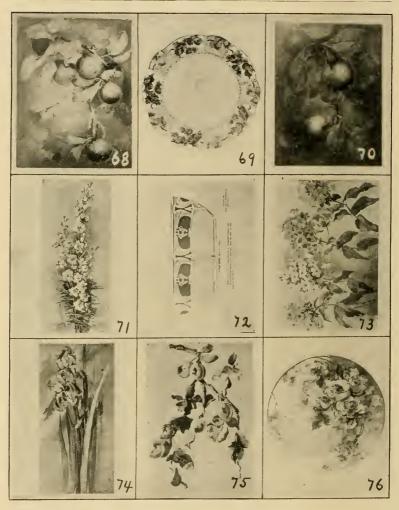


No. Size Price

TAG	. Size	Frice	
59	7x10	\$0.25	Poppies, T. McL-Hinman
	8x9	.25	Roses, Rhoda H. Nichols
	5×11	.25	Thistles, M. A. Neal
	7x9		Chrysanthemums, Aulich
63	6×7	.25	Mountain Ash, K. E. Cher

64	8x10	\$0.25	Poppies, M. M.	Mason
65	9x9	.25	Rarebit Plate	

66 6½x8 25 Apple Pitcher 67 7x10 25 Pine Cones, F. B. Aulich



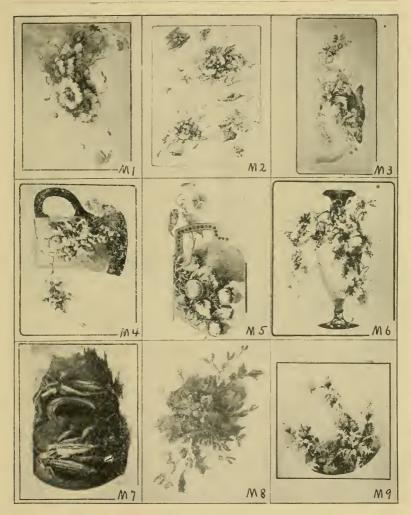
	No. Size			No	. Size	Price	
	68 6½×10	\$0.25	Apples, M. Mason	73	7×11	\$0.25	Phlox, Paul Putski
	, 69 8x8	.25	Gooseberry Plate		6×12		Iris, Laura Overly
	70 7½×10		Oranges, M. Mason	75	$7 \times 10$		Plums, T. McHinman
	71 5x11 72 4x9		Larkspur, Laura Overly	76	9x9	.25	Yellow Wild Roses
i	79 AXQ	95	Punch Rowl M C Wilson				



No	Size	Price	,	No	. Size	Price	
77	7×10	\$0,25	Strawberries, S. W. Safford	82	8x8		Child's Plate, Overbeck
78	6x10	.25	Marigolds, Laura B. Overly	83	8x10	.25	Poppies and Cherry Blos-
79	8x8		Zinnias, Mary Overbeck				soms, H. B. Paist
	61/2×9	.25	Peacock Bowl, M. C. Dibble		8×10		Jacque Roses, F. B. Aulich
81	7×11	.25	Orchids, Paul Putski	85	7×8½	.25	Decorative Landscape

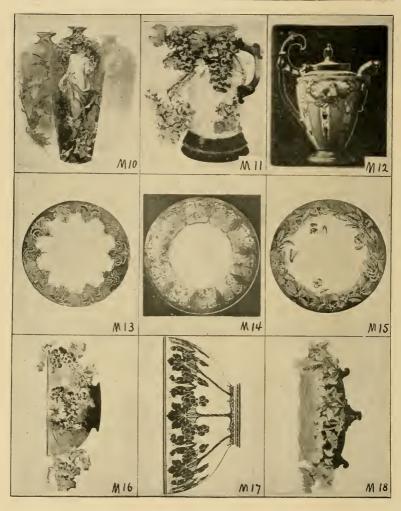


No	. Size	Price		No.	Size	Price	
87 88 89	63/4×10 4×10 7½×10 8½×10¾ 63/4×19¼	.25 .25 .25	Cyclamens, Paul Putski Cactus Vase, M. Fry Apple Blossoms, Aulich Violets, M. C. Wilson Fluer de Lis, Nichols	92 93	7x93/4 71/4x10 7x9 61/2x91/2	.25 .25	Sweet Peas, McLennon Asters, T. McLennon Purpleand Green Grapes Anemone, Robineau



# Keramic Studio Studies in Black and White

No.	Size Price		No.	Size	Price	
M1		Poppies, M. C. Perry		$12 \times 17$		Vase, Grapes and Rose <sup>S</sup>
M2		Violets, M. B. Knowlton	M7	634×10	.20	Corn Mug, S. W. Safford
M3	6×12 .20	Berry Bowl, Stewart	M8	8½×10	.20	Holly and Mistletoe
M4	6¼" high .20	Stein in Currants	M9	9x9	.20	Thistles, J. M. Stewart
M5	5¾×12 \$0.20	Crabapple Pitcher				-

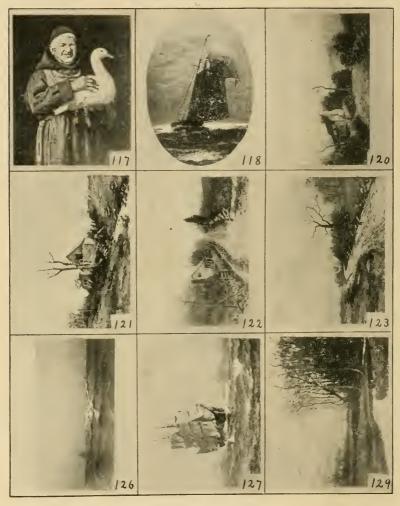


# Keramic Studio Studies in Black and White

No.	Size	Price		No.	Size	Price	
M10	9x10½	\$0.20	Vase, Holly and Mistle-	M14			Hawthorne Plate
3.511	11 10	00	toe, A. A. Robineau	M15	13x13		Chop Plate in Peas
M11			Grape Tankard		6½x12		Punch Bowl, Grape
	634×834		Chocolate Pot, Leonard		8½×18		Conv. Grape Bowl
M13	8x8	.20	Russian Plate	M18	$6 \times 12$	.20	Toadstool Fernery



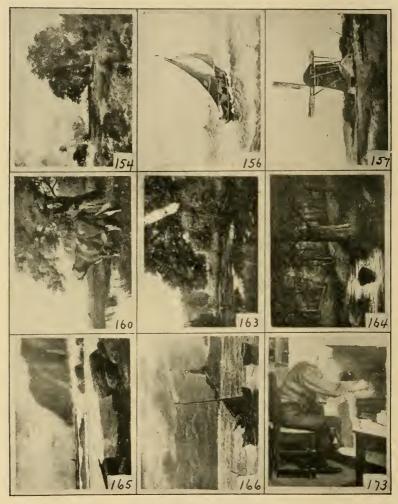
No.	Size	Price		No.	Size	Price	
102	7x7½	\$0.25	Cossette	109	41/2×61/2	\$0.25	Twin Stars
104			Budding	110	4×10½		Contentment
	5½×7½		Vanity -	112	4×10½	.25	Belle of the Dance
107	4½×8½	.25	Enchantress	115	41/4×81/2	.25	The Breakers
108	41/4X61/6	25	Memory and Hope				



No.	Size	Price		No.	Size	Price	
117	6x7½	\$0.25	Anticipation		$6\frac{1}{2}x9$		Autumn in Virginia
118	7½x10		Moonlight Sail		$5\frac{1}{2}$ xll		Marine Moonlight
120	5½x11		The Old Homestead	127			Making the Harbor
121	5½x7½	.25	Old Mill in November	129	5x7	.25	Dying Day
199	51/20	25	Twilight				



No.	Size	Price		No.	Size	Price	
131	5 <b>x</b> 7	\$0.20	At the Pool	141	53/4×71/2	\$0.25	Duchess of Tallyrand
135	3½x1½		June Roses	151	51/x71/2	.15	A Rocky Coast
	4½x6½		A Rare Article		6x9		Old Road in Virginia
	3½ <b>x</b> 4½	.15	Nothing In It	153	6x14		Along the Potomac
189	6 <b>x</b> 8		New Arrivals				the rotomac



No.	Size	Price		No.	Size	Price	
154	6x8	\$0.15	Passing Storm	164	51/x71/2	\$0.20	The Forest Stream
156	51/2×71/2	.20	Gloucester Fishing Boat	165	6x9	.15	Bay of Fundy
157	51/2×71/2	.20	A Mill Near The Hague	166	5½x7½	.15	Off Portsmouth
160	6x3	.20	In the Pasture	173	5½x7	.15	A Batchelor Meal
163	51/x71/2	.15	Midday				



No.	Size	Price				No.	Size	Price	
	$5\frac{1}{2}x7$		Shaving			182	$5x6\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.15	What the Doctor ordered
175	6½x8	.25		the	Old				Off the Fishing Banks
3.00			School				5¼ <b>x</b> 7½		
	6½x8		A Connoiseur			188	5½x7½	.15	Choice Fruit
181	5x6¼	.15	Money Musk			189	5¼x7½	.15	Sea Food



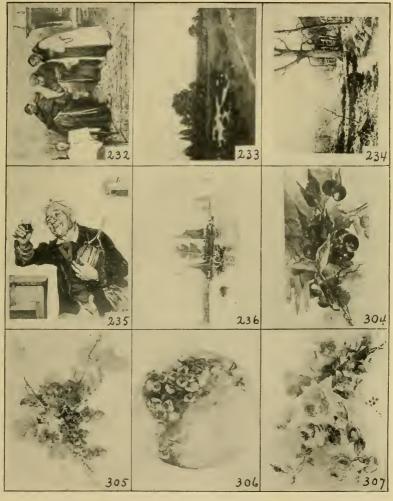
No.	Size	Price		No.	Size	Price	
			Awakening	200	$7 \times 10$	\$0.25	The Old Bridge
		.25	A Critical Moment				Sheep
193	5x10	.20	The Raffle	202	$7 \times 10$	.25	The Old Road
198	6x8	.15	Billiard Players	203	$7 \times 10$	.25	Farm House
199	$7 \times 10$	25	A Lake Scene				



No.	Size	Price		No.	Size	Price	
	10x12	\$0.25	Edge of the Forest	215	8x10	\$0.25	Good Cheer
	10x12	,25	North Sea Fishermen	216	7x11	.20	Homeward Bound
	10×12		Dutch Village	217	8x11	.25	Scotch Highlands
	$7x10\frac{1}{2}$		Friday	218	8x11	.20	The Winner
211	10×19	95	Moonlight on the Rhine				



No.	Size	Price		No.	Size	Price	
		\$0.25	The Fortune Teller	224	6x7½	\$0.20	Marcelle
		.25	Rosebuds	225	6x8	.15	Red Raspberries
	4½x6		Solitude	227	6½x7½	.15	Washday
222	6x7½		Sweet Reverie	228	5x7	.15	Plums
	47/ 0						



NO.	Size	Price		No.	Size	Price	
232	5x7	\$0.20	Group of Monks	304	5×101/2	\$0.35	Cherries
	5½x7½	.20	The Old Frog Pond	305	8x11	.35	Purple Grapes, Aulich
	4x5½	.15	Stony Brook	306	7x7		Clover
	3½x4¾	.15	A Monk	307	12x17	.35	Pink Roses, Aulich
236	5x10	.25	Fishing Fleet at Hull				,

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